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IN LITTLE BOY LAND.

Oh! Green are the meadows in Little Boy Land,
And blue are the skies bending over,
And golden the butterflies flitting about
To visit the pink and white clover,
There are cool, running brooks where the cows like to stand,
And milky-white lambkins in Little Boy Land.

Oh! Down at the Corner in Little Boy Land
Is the prettiest shop full of candy,
And a dear little woman to give it away—
It's ever and ever so handy.
There are chocolate creams, which the boys say are "grand,"
And nothing costs money in Little Boy Land.

Oh! Strange as it seems there are no chores to do,
No errands to run for the mother,
And nothing to do but forever to play
First one jolly game, then another.
There's a beautiful circus and a lovely brass band,
And everything's free in Little Boy Land.

Oh! They say they do nothing in Little Boy Land
But play through the warm, sunny weather,
And play through the Winter. —Oh! then it is fun
To slide down the long hills together.
There's no school to go to;—now please understand,
It's all play and laughter in Little Boy Land.

Oh! There's bicycles, tricycles, wagons and sleds,
And donkeys and ponies by dozens;
So each little fellow can ride if he will—
Each one of the brothers and cousins.
There's fun and there's frolic on every hand—
Oh! Who wouldn't like it in Little Boy Land?

Oh! Who wouldn't long for this Little Boy Land
Where there's fun going on every minute,
And candy for nothing, and peanuts the same,
And a good time with every one in it?
Oh! Grown-ups, with trials and hardships to stand,
Let's journey together to Little Boy Land!

Harriet Francene Crocker, in Puck.

COLONEL JIM.

A CHARMING STORY OF MODERN AUTOMOBILING DAYS.

It was the smoke-room of the Cosmopolitan club, in Piccadilly.

I had strolled in for the want of something better to do, and without any thought or idea of anything or anybody.

There were only about half a dozen members present, to one only of whom —Charlie Maxwell, in his pre-nuptial days an inveterate globe-trotter, as I myself still was—I was personally known.

I just nodded to him, as I saw that he was engaged in conversation with an individual whom I never remembered to have seen at the club before.

Though he was sitting back in the depths of a big armchair, I gathered that he was tall and athletically built. His hair and heavy moustache were snowy white, yet his features had that look of perpetual youth about them which some men retain to the close even of patriarchal life.

But it was not so much the wonderful youthfulness of the man (I reckoned him to be at least sixty years of age) as the almost womanly expression of tenderness in his eyes that attracted me. It did not detract one iota from his manliness; it simply supplied the one thing necessary to make that manliness perfect and complete.

I was on the point of leaving when there entered the room a man for whom I, in common with most of the club members, had an unmitigated dislike.

Coarse of speech, ostentatiously vulgar in his manner, and, in fact, an absolute "impossible" from the social point of view, it was a perennial source of wonder with everybody how he could ever have been admitted to "Cosmopolitan" membership.

It was rumored that he was the millionaire son of a deceased East-end "ready-made" tailor of Semitic descent, and that he owed his admission among us to the largely exerted influence of a certain impecunious peer, his great friend, and one of the original promoters of the club.

The truth of this could not be exactly proved, although after events showed that for once rumor did not act up to its reputation for lying.

Almost immediately after this very estimable individual's entrance—his name, by the way, was Marcus Dischman—my friend Maxwell came across to where I stood looking out of the window into Piccadilly, and shook hands, asking me to excuse him for ten minutes, and saying that he would have a chat with me on his return. Complete silence reigned in the room after Maxwell's departure, broken only by the rustle of newspapers or an occasional cough.

Then I was suddenly startled by the voice of Dischman, raised in loud altercation.

I turned sharply round, and saw that he was standing, straddle-legged, in front of the white-haired gentleman's chair, wagging his head and forefinger in time to a stream of angry abuse.

"You've monopolized that paper ever since I've been in the room, and for how long before, goodness only knows! Do you think you've bought the place, just because you've been in the army?"

The occupant of the armchair rose up out of it to his full height of well over six feet, and calmly laid down the paper he had been reading on the table beside him.

It was then that I noticed for the first time that his right sleeve was empty, indicating the loss of his arm.

"Sir," he said, with quiet irony, "it is evident to me that you have not been in the army, inasmuch as the officer invariably implies the gentleman."

The retort might have been injudicious, but it was certainly richly deserved.

Furious with passion Dischman extended his arm, and violently shook the empty sleeve pinned up to the shoulder of the other's coat.

"You dare to taunt me! You!" he shrieked. "How came you by this? Not in battle! No! Do you think I have not heard of a certain gentleman's little affair with a certain young lady? The motor-car ride to Brighton!—too much champagne!—a spill!—and a smashed arm? Do you think I don't know? Bah! you got your deserts, Mr. Officer and gentleman!"

The rest of us thought it high time now to interfere, for the wretched cad was evidently contemplating further violence.

The matter, however, was suddenly taken out of our hands.

Unseen by me, Maxwell had come into the room, and had heard the frantic speech of Dischman.

As the last word left the bully's mouth Maxwell's hand was on his collar, and his knuckles pressing uncomfortably upon his collar bone.

Swinging the fellow round, he didn't speak to him, but, summoning a waiter, bid him call the club secretary.

Held securely in Maxwell's grip, Dischman looked the picture of vulgar discomfiture.

"Mr. Shaw," said Maxwell to the secretary when he appeared, "I take the responsibility of demanding from you this man's instant expulsion. He has not only grossly insulted Colonel Fergusson, resorting even to personal violence, but by so doing on the club premises has insulted also every member of it. If you do not accede to my request, I, and I think, every right-minded and self-respecting member will immediately send in our resignations."

Maxwell slightly loosened his hold while addressing the secretary, enabling Dischman to shake himself free.

With one glance of scorching hate at his late captor, Dischman, not waiting for the secretary's decision, walked out of the room, and of the club, which latter he has never again entered since that day.

Colonel Fergusson, far from being upset or disturbed by what had occurred, had quietly resumed his seat and his paper.

"Talbot," said Maxwell, "allow me to introduce you to Colonel James Fergusson, D. S. O., late Dragoon Guards; but known to all who love him as 'Colonel Jim.' Colonel, my old friend Archie Talbot, whom I haven't seen for all the years he has been wandering about the earth."

"Mr. Talbot, pleased to know you; though I warn you to take everything Charlie Maxwell has to say about me with a very large grain of salt."

If he when silent was attractive, in conversation he was delightful. What I subsequently learned about him from Maxwell, especially concerning one particular episode of his life, did not in the least surprise me; it simply served to perfect the picture of the noblest man and truest-hearted gentleman that it has ever been my lot to meet.

It was one evening after a bachelor dinner at Maxwell's house—his wife being in Scotland on a family visit that my friend told me the true story of the incident, in the course of which "Colonel Jim" had lost his arm, and as a result of which he had to retire from the service in the heyday of a most distinguished career.

"Perhaps you don't know," said Maxwell, "that Fergusson and I were in the same regiment. He was full major when I joined as second lieutenant.

"Though there was a good fifteen years difference of age between us, we became staunch friends. Without being grandmotherly, Fergusson kept me from all sorts of tomfooleries, such as hot-headed young officers are so apt to indulge in.

"Our Colonel was Harvey Fane, now a Major General and a K. C. B., with a large family of daughters, and his house was an attractive centre for bachelor officers, eligible and ineligible.

"It was not long before I discovered that Beatrix Fane was more to me than all the other girls of my acquaintance.

"Very soon, too, I was successful in getting her assurance that I, in like manner, was the veritable 'fairy prince.'

"Of course I confided in Colonel Jim, who though sympathetic, advised a wise waiting until at any rate I succeeded to the property, which I inherited six years ago.

"Attached to the regiment was a certain Captain Holroyd, who was said to be connected in some way with a monster firm of East-end clothiers. Any way, he was very unpopular with all ranks.

"Quite accidentally I heard, the day after the recent affair at the Cosmopolitan, that Holroyd was Dischman's cousin, hence the fact of the former's knowledge of what I am going to tell you about 'Colonel Jim.'

"This man Holroyd was an inveterate gambler, and nearly always won. It so happened that when I came into the Wharton estate there was a large accumulation of ready money which I immediately proceeded to spend in right royal style. Holroyd, ever on the scent for a pigeon to pluck, suddenly became very friendly with me, and one day invited me to pass a week with him at Brighton. Glad of a change, and having easily obtained leave, I left Aldershot with Holroyd without acquainting 'Colonel Jim' of my intention.

As a matter of fact I knew perfectly well what would be his advice, and therefore, I evaded it. I did not even tell Beattie, but wrote her on my arrival at Brighton.

All went well until the third day, except that I lost heavily at bridge to Holroyd, when, after a dinner to which Holroyd had invited two or three other men, we all adjourned for an hour's stroll on the pier.

"Whether it was that, being unused to excessive indulgence in wine, I had taken too much champagne, or whether I was seized with sudden illness, I cannot exactly say. I only know that by some unaccountable means I managed to fall from the pier into the sea, getting a nasty smack through coming into contact with one of the iron cross-girders.

"I remembered nothing more till I found myself alone in my Brighton lodging, wretchedly ill, and very much ashamed of myself.

"The doctor who attended me, a splendid fellow, told me that Holroyd had returned to Aldershot without troubling to find out my real condition.

"That night late, a further surprise was in store for me. Beattie, accompanied by Colonel Jim, the latter with a seriously injured arm, arrived at my diggings in Warrior Square.

"It was soon apparent that Colonel Jim was in a bad way, my doctor, after a brief examination of the injured arm, declaring that immediate amputation was necessary.

"All the time I was in absolute ignorance of how the accident had happened, or how it was that Beattie had come to Brighton in Colonel Jim's company.

"It was not until the operation was over, and Mrs. Fane who was wired for at once, had arrived to look after her wandering daughter, that I learned the whole story from Beattie's lips.

"As some little explanation of what took place, let me say that both Colonel Fane and Colonel Jim were ardent motorists, each possessing a twelve-horse-power Panhard, which they were eternally pitting the one against the other.

"Colonel Jim always drove his car himself, but Colonel Fane, not being so expert, employed a French chauffeur, at fabulous wages.

"Well, it seems that the day before I recovered consciousness my landlady, who, up to then, had no clew to the whereabouts of my friends, came across a letter of Beattie's while getting some clean linen for me out of my portmanteau. Without staying to think who the writer might be she at once wrote to her, and, as it afterward appeared, gave a very exaggerated account of my condition.

"When the landlady's letter arrived the colonel's motor was waiting at the door for him on his return from parade.

"Without pause or thought my foolish, loving little girl imperiously ordered the driver to set off for Brighton there and then, silencing his objections with threats of her father's displeasure if he disobeyed her.

"Was there ever such a mad journey, a journey, too, at which her social world would hold up its hands in holy horror.

"On through Guildford, Tunbridge Wells, Horsham, till the outskirts of Lewes were reached. And there the trouble began.

"The chauffeur had insisted more than once on descending at certain inns and refreshing himself with brandy.

"By the time Lewes was in sight the man was in a state of semi-intoxication, and was quite incapable of controlling the machine.

"Chancing to turn her head at this point, Beattie saw coming up behind them at racing speed half a mile or so astern, another motor, which, even at that distance, seemed strangely familiar to her.

"Nearer and nearer it drew, the stupefied Frenchman in charge of the leading car becoming more and more unable to steer it.

"It was at a bend in the road that the catastrophe happened.

"On the right hand was a high bank, and into this the driver made to run Beattie's car.

"By a miracle of mercy he could not turn the steering wheel, over-balancing himself and falling out under the wheels in front, which passed over his body.

"Though bewildered and panic-stricken, Beattie caught hold of the gear with both trembling hands and tried to keep the car straight. What would have been the result of her efforts it is hard to say, though it is almost morally certain that in the streets of Lewes she would inevitably have come to grief.

"Now for Colonel Jim's part in it.

"Putting on the pace for a final spurt, he raced alongside of the runaway, managed to stop his own machine, at the same moment leaping on to the other one.

"Seizing the steering wheel with his left hand—his right arm was broken on the leap—he wrenched it round and brought the car to a full stop.

"Then appeared the representative of the law, who, running back, discovered that the chauffeur was fatally injured.

"The rest you know, though there is one little thing more which I will tell you in confidence, as it renders, from my point of view, all that Colonel Jim did that day the more heroic.

"Beattie told me, more than a year after we were married, that some words that escaped her rescuer's lips as he reached her side in the flying car, convinced her beyond all doubt that he loved her, and that he risked his life for the sake of a woman whom he knew had given her heart to another man.

"How Colonel Jim came to follow after Beattie was owing to a servant at the house, who overheard her orders to the chauffeur, telling him, as he drove up in his own machine almost directly afterward and inquired for her. He knew that her action would compromise her with her friends and society, and, in her interests, decided to persuade her to come back.

"Of course, the dear old fellow had to leave the service, though he has since got his step on the retired list. Now, what do you think of him, Talbot?"

"Think of him?" I said. "Why, that for a man among men, I never expect to meet another like Colonel Jim!"

"As you certainly never will!" said Maxwell, raising his glass. "Here's to Colonel Jim, and God bless him!"—New York News.

HORSES IN BLIZZARD LANDS.

Small Beast That Can Live on Flour and Moss the Best.

"Ed" Floyd, until three years ago engineer on the North Pacific railroad, has returned from three years spent in Nome. Mr. Floyd engaged in business immediately on landing in that northern country, and sold out his horses and hotel for $70,000 a month ago to make this visit to his old home. His principal business was freighting and the operating of stages. His long experience on an Oregon horse ranch stood him in good stead, and in shipping horses to the north he has experienced the best of luck. Out of the three hundred he had taken in at different times he lost but 15 all told. Regarding the character of horses required in the north, he said:

"My experience is that it is a great mistake in taking in big, fine horses. An east of the mountain Oregon horse or a Canadian pony off the ranches of the northwest territory is the animal to put your money on. There are times when all you can get for your stock for days at a time is flour. It will kill one of these heavy horses if he does not have a good warm stable, plenty of hay and regular rations of oats, and a variety of feed of various kinds. These half-wild horses can face a storm that would freeze a Clydesdale to death, and they will browse under the snow for days, eating nothing but moss, if there is nothing else for them to get.

"I had an experience last winter which taught me the value of a pony used to a blizzard. We undertook to freight some winter supplies to the Kougarock, and there were four teams in the party. I had four horses from the northwest. The other teams were picked up in Seattle and Tacoma. The first day out a blizzard struck us and lasted four days. We camped, and could not take our horses in the tent with us, and so turned them loose to go back home as they could. My four reached home next morning. The others never got a hundred yards from our tent."

Mr. Floyd purposes returning to Nome on the first boat in the spring, and will take with him a herd of Oregon horses.—Tacoma Ledger.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Italy there is a giant twenty-four years old and standing seven feet six inches high. Four years ago he was seven feet two inches and created a sensation when he presented himself for military service.

The relative durability of wood and iron is given strange illustration by an old cannon which has stood since 1850 on the high grounds of point Bonita, at the entrance of San Francisco bay. The gun has rusted away, while the wood supports are in a state of perfect preservation.

The most valuable work in existence is said to be a copy of the Koran now treasured in the Mohammedan city of Isonan-Ruza, Persia. The covers, 9 1-2 inches by 4 inches, are of solid gold an eighth of an inch thick, while precious stones set in symbolic designs figure in the center and at each of the corners. The book is written upon parchment, and this part of the work is valued at $125,000.

The ancients did not have lightning rods constructed as ours are, but they knew how to protect themselves from the danger that lies in a thunderstorm. Even so long ago as the tenth century lightning was diverted from fields by planting in them long sticks or poles, on top of which were lance heads. It is said that the Celtic soldiers used to try to make themselves safe from the stroke during a storm by lying on the ground with their naked swords planted point upward beside them.

Professor Hilprecht has lately given out some remarkable discoveries concerning the people of ancient Nippur. "The Babylonians," he says, "were great astronomers and great mathematicians. On a tablet which I recently found were the most minute astronomical calculations as to the constellation Scorpion. The calculations were as proficient in their science in some respects as those of today. Another tablet which I have in mind was mathematical. The Babylonians in their multiplication table went far beyond us. Our multiplication table stops at 12 times 12. The Babylonians' table went up to 60. Indeed, for astronomical purpurposes, they carried the table out to 1300 times 1300, being tabulated to that extent.

In the newspapers of Padua a musician named Bancia recently announced that on the following Sunday at 7 o'clock on the morning, he would begin to play the piano and would continue to play for forty hours, or until 11 o'clock on Monday evening. During this period he said that he would play 250 pieces of music from memory, and that he would rest for only twenty minutes—ten minutes at the close of the fourteenth hour and another ten minutes at the close of the twenty-ninth hour. He added that during his long performance he would take no nourishment, except a little water and some medicine of his own concoction, and that a committee of physicians would be present in order to see him accomplish his singular feat.

Cut Rates.

A certain Atchison man is very stingy and the people are always inventing stories on him. A barber says he walked into the shop one day, and asked the price of a hair cut. Being told that the price was 25 cents, the man said as he climbed into the chair: "Well, cut off 15 cents' worth."

Oakum picking by feminine prisoners in English prisons has now practically ceased. Instead they make their own garments and those of the male prisoners.

WAGES PAID AND SPENT

PURCHASING POWER THE BASIS OF GOOD TIMES.

Money Distributed Among Work People Flows Quickest Into Circulation, and in Proportion to the Wages Distributed Prosperity is Great or Small.

In estimating the prosperity of the country for the year just closed, which the prominent commercial agencies say was the best which the United States has ever experienced, and in forecasting the immediate future, which they think is bright with promise, they do not fail to emphasize a point which has been made by the Press often and which we consider of great importance in taking the measure of the possibilities of our foreign trade. It is the result of our imports of the tremendous purchasing power of the American market since its restoration to health by the Dingley law. Not only have the returns of the American wage-earners increased enormously, the value of the farmers' crops been doubled—to two and a half billions from the period of extreme depression in the Cleveland hard times—the savings banks deposits advanced to more than two and three-quarter billions from $1,747,000,000 in 1894, and all dividends and profits been multiplied on home industry and business, but the people of the United States have made so much money at home that they have been able to buy, and are buying, from abroad as they never bought before.

In 1895 (fiscal year), when our markets were more open to the world under the Wilson law, but when we were short of money because our own industries had been leveled by foreign competition, our imports of merchandise were $732,000,000. In 1900 they were $849,000,000. In 1902 they were $903,000,000. Furthermore, since the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1902), there have been extraordinary increases in our imports, so that the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, cannot fail to show many millions more of gain in imports. Nor can there be any doubt that the fall in the value of our exports for 1902 was due in a large measure to the very conditions of our own prosperity. The home demand for many of our own products was so strong, with such high prices commanded for them, that in numerous instances, after the home demand was satisfied there was nothing left to sell abroad. Especially was this the case, owing to crop failure a year ago last summer, with agriculture. Exports of agriculture were ninety millions less in the fiscal year than in the previous period, a particular shrinkage occurring in corn, of which the American supply was urgently required in this country, stimulating prices so high that they were prohibitive of export business.

Yet though our exports of agriculture fell ninety millions there was a loss in total exports of only ten millions more than that. The value of our mining exports increased from $28,000,000 to $29,000,000. There was a decline in the value of exports of manufactures to $404,000,000 from $412,000,000 in 1901, and from nearly $434,000,000 in 1900. Here again, however, this was largely due to the fact that in some lines of manufacture, notably steel, there was so much home business that domestic producers could not even fill their orders for American consumption, much less ship their product for sale abroad. This demand, as the commercial agencies emphasize, still exists, and orders are booked so far ahead that the prosperity of the first half at least of this new year is a secured fact.

One other factor of prosperity to which we have given frequent reference is made prominent in the annual reviews of the commercial agencies. It is as to the relation of higher wages to prosperity. There is a feeling in speculative Wall Street that the unprecedented advances in wages must check earnings and so produce business depression or a fall in earnings. But they repeat our frequent reminder that it is a fact that goes without saying that the money which flows most quickly into general circulation and which applies the promptest purchasing power to the American market is the money paid to wage earners week by week and month by month, and as uniformly spent by them. With the swelling wages of the people of the United States the purchasing power of the home market goes on increasing—and the power to take foreign goods imported as well—and prosperity in 1903 marches out with a solid front.—New York Press.

It Will Not Turn Its Eyes.

The Des Moines Register and Leader says: "There is no good reason why there should be a tariff of sixty-seven cents on coal which passes as anthracite, nor for that matter on coal at all, if this country can gain anything in foreign trade by removing it." If the Register and Leader will turn its eyes to the North Pacific Coast it will see reason why the duty should be kept on coal, in the coal mines of Washington which employ thousands of miners and hundreds of thousands of dollars, both of which work in opposition to coal mined in British Columbia by Chinese. Washington coal miners are as much entitled to protection as are the men engaged in any industry in Iowa.—Seattle Post and Intelligencer.

The St. Louis Republic remarks that the Democratic party holds the election of 1904 in its hands. Possibly this may be true, but it is a safe wager that the prize package will be dropped before the time to open it arrives.—Terre Haute Tribune.

Something For Nothing.

When it is proposed to cut a duty on hosiery, gloves, knit goods and the like for France and Germany to a figure where the cheap labor in those countries engaged in these industries can cause their importation in such quantities as to interfere with home production, while we get no real advantage in return, that is not reciprocity; it is giving away a good thing for nothing. We will get no "markets of the world" by such an arrangement with European countries.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sure Result.

Only depression, doubt and uncertainty can result from an effort to tinker the tariff.—Asheville (N. C.) Register.

MANY SENATORS ELECTED

Platt (N. Y.) Again Chosen, Despite Republican Opposition.

A MORMON RETURNED IN UTAH

Apostle Smoot Receives the Majority Vote of the Legislature—He Succeeds Senator Rawlins—Stone Will Take the Seat of Vest, of Missouri—Jones Defeated in Arkansas—Elections in Other States

Albany, N. Y.—Both houses of the Legislature re-elected Thomas C. Platt to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, all the Republicans, with the exception of the bolting Senators, Brackett, of Saratoga County; Brown, of Jefferson County, and Elsberg, of New York County, casting votes for him. The votes of the Republicans in revolt were given for Elihu Root.

John B. Stanchfield received the votes of twenty-one Democratic Senators and fifty-seven Democratic Assemblymen at the joint session of the Legislature. Senator Thomas C. Platt was declared elected for another term.

The insurgents, as the three independent Senators have been called by their colleagues, stated the reasons for their opposition in speeches, which will no doubt increase the bitter feeling at present existing between them and the Platt organization.

Senator Brackett, the first of the three Senators in revolt, when called upon for his vote, spoke bitterly in opposition to Platt, saying New York had better sons to offer.

Senator Brown declared that the Republican party could select men worthier of the honor than Senator Platt, and that in voting for Mr. Root he merely expressed the sentiment in his district against the senior Senator.

Senator Elsberg said the position he took was not based on personal disappointment or personal hostility.

Senator Green, whose district embraces Tioga County, the voting county of Senator Platt, replied to the attacks made on his constituent. Senator Raines likewise defended the candidate of the Republican caucus.

The Republican Assemblymen voted unanimously for Senator Platt, giving him 111 votes: Stanchfield, 78, and Elihu Root, 3 votes.

J. K. Jones Defeated.

Little Rock, Ark.—Both branches of the Legislature balloted for United States Senator. Clarke received seventy-seven votes, or nine more than necessary to elect. Mr. Clarke succeeds James K. Jones.

Gallinger Re-Elected.

Concord, N. H.—In the Legislature Jacob H. Gallinger was elected United States Senator for the third consecutive time.

Fairbanks Re-Elected.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Senator Fairbanks was re-elected to the United States Senate by a joint meeting of the House and Senate. Booth Tarkington, the novelist, made the nominating speech.

Apostle Smoot Elected.

Salt Lake, Utah.—In each branch of the Legislature Reed Smoot received a majority of votes for the United States Senate. In joint Assembly the nomination was ratified, and he received his credentials. The ballot in the Senate was: Smoot, 10; Wells, 2; Rawlins, 6. In the House: Smoot, 36; Wells, 4; Rawlins, 4.

Stone Succeeds Senator Vest.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Former Governor William Joel Stone, candidate of the Democratic caucus, received a majority of the votes cast in both houses as successor to United States Senator Vest, whose term expires March 3, 1903. Richard C. Kerens was given the solid vote of the Republicans.

FRANCHISE LAW INVALID.

New York Appellate Division Declares Ford Act in Part Unconstitutional.

Albany, N. Y.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Division, by a vote of three (Parker P. J., Chase and Kellogg) to two (Chester and Smith), has decided that the Special Franchise Tax law of 1899 is unconstitutional in the respect that it takes the power of assessment from local officers and imposes it upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners, thus violating the "home rule" principle of the Constitution.

The prevailing opinion, by Presiding Justice Charles E. Parker (who should be distinguished from Chief Judge Parker, of the Court of Appeals), admits the Legislature's power to add franchises to the list of taxable property, but insists that property so added must be assessed by local officers. Justice Kellogg, in a concurring opinion, raises the question whether the whole law may not then be vitiated by the difficulty of local officers assessing parts of a "chain of franchises" between different municipalities.

In dissenting opinions, Justice Chester holds that the power to assess is an incident of the State's taxing power, and may be located as the State sees fit; Justice Smith, that the powers and functions of local boards are not inviolate, and may be modified for any lawful State purpose.

None of the opinions questions the taxability of franchises.

The decision will be appealed from by the State, and the case will go to the Court of Appeals as soon as the points can be prepared.

Double Hanging at Dawson.

Edouard Labelle and Pierre Fournier, the two French Canadians tried and convicted of murdering three of their countrymen, were hanged in the jail yard at Dawson, Alaska. The thermometer registered sixty below zero. Fournier and Labelle left White Horse, on the Upper Youkon, for Dawson in an open boat with Leon Boutillette, James Constantine and A. Beaudoin, the last a lad of eighteen. The latter three were killed and their bodies thrown into the river.

Nine Killed in a Collision.

Nine men are dead and ten injured as a result of a rear-end collision on the Great Northern at Happy Hollow, Wash. The bridge gang train crashed into an engine standing with a rotary snow plow. The car, containing fifty men of the bridge crew, was thrown from the track. The dead and injured were all members of this gang.

Earthquake in Switzerland.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake at Davos, Switzerland. It came in a vertical direction and lasted for two seconds.

PARADE OF LONDON POOR

Daily March of the Unemployed Asking Aid.

Men Who Keep in the Line For Sixteen Miles Entitled to Share in the Collection.

London.—The poor of London are not starving in silence this winter. It is said that the distress is far greater than for many years, and certainly the streets give evidence of the truth of this statement. Great processions of the unemployed march through the principal streets every day under red banners. Large detachments of police act as escorts for these shivering, unkempt hordes. They are flanked by thirty or forty half-clad individuals, who shake wooden collection boxes under the noses of the spectators.

The principal procession assembles every day at Mile End, Whitechapel, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. Each man receives a ticket entitling him, if he walks sixteen miles in the line to Hyde Park and return, to a share in the money taken up in the collection boxes. These shares average thirty-seven cents. The majority of the men in these processions are dock laborers.

Many of them are completely exhausted at the end of the march, and some collapse and are taken to the hospital. The past week has been one of the bitterest winter weather London has ever experienced, and it is not surprising that the half-fed, half-clad men are unable to bear the strain of the march in the piercing freezing wind.

During the greater part of the distance the marchers are silent, and nothing is heard except the rattling of the cash-boxes. Now and then, however, the 1000 or 2000 men join in this chorus:

"The poor, the poor, are ever in the way;
The poor are starving day by day.
They walk along the King's highway.
The starving poor of old England."

The procession stops on Sunday at several churches, where as many as possible of the paraders listen to sermons, and incidentally try to get warm.

MONSTER GUN FIRED.

Successful Tests of the Most Powerful Weapon Ever Built in America.

New York City.—The most powerful gun ever built in America, a huge sixteen-inch coast defense rifle, marking the greatest step in advance yet taken in ordnance, was successfully tested at the Government proving ground, Sandy Hook. The gun was fired three times in the presence of several hundred army officers, and Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, a member of the Appropriation Committee of the House.

The three tests were marked by the wonderful accuracy with which they fulfilled the mathematical calculations of the army experts who have had charge of the gun's construction. The three shots also proved that the special smokeless powder made for sixteen-inch guns had been accurately prepared.

General Crozier said the tests showed the gun was an absolute success, and proved that sixteen-inch guns could be furnished whenever the country wanted them. Whether any more will be built is a question. Congressman Gillette and several officers present doubted that any more ever would be built, as a number of smaller guns are considered more effective than one enormous weapon.

SEGREGATION'S QUICK EFFECT.

Girl and Young Men Students Now Act Differently.

Chicago.—Two weeks of segregation in the Chicago University has brought about these changes:

Lowering of the "dress" standard, many young men wearing sweaters instead of starched shirts; many young women wearing "any old thing" instead of smart shirt waists and attractive neckwear.

Banishment of formality in classes. Instructors in the male classes illustrate points with lively stories.

Girls find they can concentrate their minds more effectually when the men are absent.

No trouble now to get the front seats filled. When the classes were mixed the boys took the back seats in order to more thoroughly contemplate their fair companions. This study was dubbed "rubberology" by the co-eds.

"We cannot tell yet how the plan will work," said Professor Thompson. "It will take a year to arrive at any accurate estimate of the effect of segregation upon the students. It seems to be going all right at present."

EDITOR GONZALES DEAD.

Formalin Treatment Fails to Save the Life of Tillman's Victim.

Columbia, S. C.—N. G. Gonzales, the editor, who was shot by Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, died after battling almost four days for his life. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when death came.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death the crowds which have been about the bulletin boards almost constantly since the tragedy increased rapidly. Sorrow was generally expressed. In his cell, where he has been confined since the shooting, Lieutenant-Governor Tillman heard the news with visible emotion.

As a last resort formalin was used to save Mr. Gonzales' life. One fifteenth of a grain was injected into the veins in the hope of stopping blood poisoning. This treatment failed, and it is announced that death was due to septic poisoning from the wound in the liver.

Hobson Assigned to Duty.

Naval Conestructor Richmond Pearson Hobson has been assigned to duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, near Seattle, Wash.

Domestic Troubles Led to Double Murder.

Domestic troubles led J. M. Huff, of Purdy, Mo., to kill his wife and himself.

Negro Hanged in Virginia.

For the murder of his wife Adaline Treadwell, colored, was hanged at Norfolk, Va.

Labor World.

A musicians' union is the latest addition to the ranks of organized labor in Quincy, Ill.

Hotel and restaurant employes' unions have doubled their membership since January 1, 1902.

At Bridgeport, Conn., 200 buffers, polishers and platers, who struck six weeks ago, have voted to return to work.

Broom makers recently won a strike for an increase in wages at Des Moines, Iowa, gaining an increase of twelve per cent.

WIRELESS MESSAGES SENT

Greetings Exchanged Between President Roosevelt and King Edward.

GREATEST TRIUMPH OF MARCONI

The President's Message Transmitted as a Test, and the Inventor Was Surprised to Hear That It Had Been Received—England's Ruler Returned the Compliment by the Marconi System.

South Wellfleet, Mass.—With less effort than he had reason to believe was possible, and even before he thought he was prepared to do so, Marconi flashed a wireless message from Cape Cod to Cornwall, England, and in return received a message from Cornwall. The message sent was from President Roosevelt to King Edward. The one received was from King Edward for the President.

While Marconi and his assistants, Chief Engineer Bradfield and Superintendent Taylor, were busy testing the apparatus at the station, they received a message from President Roosevelt to be sent to King Edward. The station at Cape Breton was called up, and to it, with instructions to send the message to Poldhu, the message was sent for King Edward.

Almost at once Cape Breton, which is in constant touch with the Cornwall station, answered that Poldhu had received the message direct from Cape Cod, and it was then on its way to the King.

Marconi was both delighted and surprised. He at once sent word to Secretary Cortelyou as follows:

"Wellfleet, Mass.

"Secretary to the President, Washington:

"Request you will have kindness inform President that his message to His Majesty the King of England has been duly transmitted by wireless telegraphy from my Cape Cod station to Cornwall.

"MARCONI."

The message sent to the King by President Roosevelt:

"His Majesty Edward VII., London, England:

"In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British Empire.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The reply of King Edward to the message of President Roosevelt came before dark and was at once sent to the President, from whom permission was received to make it public. The message from Edward is longer than that sent by the President. It reads:

"The President, White House, Washington, America:

I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you, through Marconi's transatlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British Empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American Nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity.

"EDWARD R. AND I."

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

A Society Leader in a Pittsburg Suburb Charged With Killing a Girl.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Letitia Eagle, wife of S. S. Eagle, a Superintendent of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and prominent in social circles in Avalon, a suburb of this city, was arraigned in the criminal court charged with the murder of her thirteen-year-old ward, Edna Varner, on May 9 last.

When the girl's death was reported to the Coroner it was announced that she had committed suicide, but on account of her youth an investigation was started by District Attorney Haymaker, and later information was made against Mrs. Eagle, charging her with the killing.

Mrs. Eagle swore that she was absolutely innocent of the crime.

ONE JUDGE IMPRISONS ANOTHER.

Finds His Fellow Jurist Guilty of Contempt of Court.

Tampa, Fla.—Judge Isaac A. Stewart, of the Criminal Court of Volusia County, was sent to jail for thirty days by Judge Graham, of the Criminal Court of Hillsborough County, for contempt of court.

Judge Stewart was summoned to testify in regard to the alleged purchase from a Deputy Sheriff of letters which were found in the rooms of a physician who was accused of causing the death of a young woman. He refused to be sworn, but insisted on reading a written statement. His imprisonment for contempt followed.

LITTLE CHILD HANGED AT PLAY.

Rope Caught Around the Neck as the Victim Fell Off a Bed.

Green Castle, Pa.—While Christian Lesher and his wife, living three miles southwest of this place, were at church their two children, left in the care of their grandfather, began playing with a rope.

In romping over the bed on the second floor, out of sight of the grandfather, the children's rope became entangled about the neck of the smaller child, who fell off the bed, and before help could come the child was strangled to death.

The elder child played on, too young to realize that a tragedy had occurred.

SULTAN OF JOLO DEAD.

Ruler of the Philippine Island a Victim of Cholera.

Manila.—News reached here of the death of the Sultan of Jolo, who died of cholera. His mother went to Jolo as a slave. Her career has been compared with the rise in power of the Dowager Empress of China.

She once unblushingly asked the Philippine Commission for poison, in order to enable her to protect her son in the Sultanate.

Paid For the Confiscated Coal.

The excitement attending the confiscation of a trainload of coal by a crowd of Arcola (Ill.) citizens was brought to an end when settlement was made for the coal appropriated. The coal was the property of a mining and manufacturing company. The bill, with the invoice by cars, was received and a check forwarded to cover the amount.

Bill to Prohibit Football in Missouri.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature prohibiting football in the State.

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ROSCOE C. MITCHELL,.....EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

The whiskey trust will want nothing better than the Watts' bill.

They do say that General Carr has been promised the nomination for Governor to succeed Mr. Aycock.

The Raleigh Times is to be congratulated upon the great improvements recently made in the "make-up" of the paper.

When it comes to the Wilson postoffice it is certainly a case of the office seeking the man. The position has been declined by two men during the past week.

Brother Miller, of the Hickory Press, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the western district. This is a well earned appointment.

The latest indications are that Lieut. Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, who assasinated editor Gonzales will plead guilty of the crime of carrying concealed weapons.

During the last campaign the Democratic campaign orators denied that there was a deficit in the State Treasury. Yet, Governor Aycock is calling for a half million dollar bond issue.

In the death of Julian Ralph, journalist, newspaperdom loses one of its brightest stars. He was of the school of the late Chas. A. Dano, the editor of the Sun, and dean of American journalism. His place will not be easily filled.

A south Georgia editor announces that as it only requires three days of his time to get out his weekly newspaper, he is open to offers of log rolling or splitting rails at 40 cents per day for the odd three days.

While THE CAROLINIAN differs with Senator Tiller in politics we cannot but rejoice over his re-election to the United States Senate from Colorado. We do not approve of the methods by which Senator Wolcott undertook to defeat the veteran Senator.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S RETIREMENT.

The Gaffney, S. C., Ledger has the following complimentary words to say of Senator Pritchard and his retirement from the United States Senate:

"The law makers of North Carolina are in the throes of electing a United State Senator to succeed Senator Jeter C. Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard is a Republican, but in his retirement from the United States Senate North Carolina loses a valuable representative and the South a staunch friend. Mr. Pritchard is one of the "lilly whites" variety and there is very little of the obnoxious about him. He has added prestige to his State by reason of his office and was in perhaps a position to do the South as much good as any other man in that body. There can be no question but that his successor will be a good and worthy man—there are no others offering themselves for the place—but it is doubtful if they will be of as much service as Mr. Pritchard was for some time to come—certainly not for several years."

THE NEXT SENATOR.

For eight years North Carolina has been represented in the United States Senate by the Hon. J. C. Pritchar , Mr. Pritchard has stood for all that tends to the upbuilding of the grand old North State. He has by his conservative policy brought Northern Capital into the state that has done more for the people of the state than any other one factor. He has had more prominent North Carolinian appointed to dignified offices under the Federal Government than any man who ever represented this state thereby giving dignity and prestige to our commonwealth.

He is one of the promoters and instigators of the Park Bill, now before the Senate. He established a new precedent at the Greensboro Convention, that made him a national power. He is the National Committeeman from North Carolina. He interviewed the Pension Bill that is destined to place a large amount of money in circulation in our state, thereby helping along the already prosperous condition that exists today from Republican Administration of affairs of Government.

He stands on the side of right and if he could have been re elected would have been able to have done much more towards building up the industries of our beloved state, and to a certain extent done away with the stigma of our ministerial officers borrowing money on their own personal credit. If J. C. Pritchard and his party could have remained in power the danger of such despotic acts would not have been added to the disgraceful acts of North Carolina. But the battle has just begun and can only end in the complete vindication of such a wise and conservative policy, and of such a magnanimous man. Thus partially has been told the doings of North Carolinas most patriotic citizen.

Now as to the man who will succeed him: There are three aspirants One who voted for Mr. Blaine in preference to Cleveland the other two who have been the exponents of Bryanism pure and simple one of whom was repudiated by the votes of the people the other an erstwhile aspirant for any office that might present an opportunity. What have the whole three done for the upbuilding of our state? Instead two of them were in the Legislasure that attacked the very root of all goverment, by impeaching our Supreme Court Justices, for personal and partisan ends.

The case is with you good people of North Carolina, you who have the burdens of taxations to bear. How long, how long, ere we shout the glad song, and return to our National Congress such men as the Hon. J. C. Pritchard.

J. Y. JORDAN TO GOV. AYCOCK.

A Spicy Reply to the Gov. Who Foreswore His Promise to Jordan.

The following correspondence appeared in the Charlotte Observer under request for publication:

Asheville, N. C. Jan. 9, 1903.

Gov. C. B. Aycock, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your letter of January 7, 1903, of which the following is a copy:

January 7, 1903.

"John Y. Jordan, Esq., Asheville, N. C.:

"My Dear Sir: Yours of January 3rd to hand. I am informed that you worked and voted against a portion of the democratic ticket in the last election. How is this? If so, do you think I ought to appoint you to an office? With best wishes,

"Very truly yours

"CHAS. B. AYCOCK, Governor."

I am not surprised at you refusing to appoint me to the position of director of the state prison, for which I applied on the 3rd day of January, 1903. But I cannot believe that your refusal was for the reason stated in your letter above set forth.

Immediately after your innauguration as governor you gave me your solemn promise, not only expressed to me in person but also to my friends, especially the Hon. Craig and Senator Simmons, that you would give me a good, lucrative position, and said to me that "It would take several months for you to carry out your plans, and for me to go home and be patient and in a short time you would send me a commission for a good place." I did as you suggested, and am still waiting. You had various positions and opportunities at your disposal to have carried out your promise. Now will you please tell me why you failed to do it? At that time and during the first two years of your administration I had never failed to work and vote for the entire democratic ticket, so the reason you give now is no excuse for you not carrying out your promise made two years ago. After giving out every good paying office, you appointed me a member of the finance committee of the North Carolina Railroad company, which pays a salary of $30 a year No fair-minded man could consider this a redemption of your solemn pledge made as aforesaid. In view of all that has transpired between us heretofore, I consider the reason in your recent letter a mere pretext for not giving me this position. The position of director of the state prison is not a political office, and it is a little singular that the governor of this great state should make extreme partisanship and indispensable prerequisite to a non-political appointment. And it is still more surprising that you'll admit in black and white that you entertain such views. I cannot consider them creditable to a gentleman who poses as the great educational governor of North Carolina. I fear you have left the broad guage road on which your administration began its course, and have switched on to the narrow gauge road of partisanship and sectionalism, whose starting point is the Atlantic Ocean and whose objective point is Raleigh, via Goldsboro, the only section of the state of which you seem to be governor. It is a well-known fact that you have absolutely ignored that great section of the state lying west of the Blue Ridge in your state appointments, which section for 25 years saved eastern North Carolina from negro rule and domination, and this at the expense of the democracy of the west, but so sure as you are governor today, there is a time of reckoning coming when they will assert, demand and receive their just rights, and that at the hands of the democratic party.

Yes, it is true, my dear governor, I did work and vote against a portion of the democratic ticket in the last election. I had my personal reasons for voting a few men on the ticket and am willing to compare political records with the gentlemen against whom I voted. I assure you, governor, that all my life, I have been an ardent democrat and am today and propose to continue as such, and not even the governor of North Carolina can drive me out of the party, when many of its so called leaders were supporting the Republican ticket, and will be when they have returned to their first love in the ranks of republicanism. Now governor, let us examine the political record of some of your appointees. Did you not appoint Hon. George A. Jones judge of the sixteenth judicial district, knowing at the time that he did not vote for you or the constitutional amendment, or for any one on the democratic ticket in the state election of 1900? And do you not know that the democratic party repudiated your appointment by nominating Hon. G. S. Ferguson at the next succeeding judicial convention, and after a hard fight by Judge Jones and your friend? Did you not appoint the Hon. Frank Winston, a former republican, to a judgeship in eastern Carolina, and was he not also repudiated by the democratic judicial convention of his district? And are you not suppporting for the United States senate Hon. Locke Craig, who voted for Jim Blaine for president and who for years was an active supporter of Henry George? And did you not appoint the Hon. J. M. Gudger, Jr., solicitor of the fifteenth judicial district when Mr. Gudger had refused to run for the state senate in 1898 as a democrat at the request of a prominent republican, who contended that his candidacy would injure Mr. Pearson, a republican candidate for congress in this district against Hon. W. T. Crawford? And have you not appointed many other bolters to important offices? And has not the democratic party elected many bolters to important offices in this state? Now are you a better democrat than the property? and do you approve or disapprove of its course? And finally is it not a fact that you have appointed to office all the members of the senate and many members of the house who favored the impeachment of the Supreme court justices and who have applied to you for office, and have no many of them at one time or another been bolters? And have you ever turned down one of them, and, if so which one?

I have submitted these facts to a candid world that the people should know and judge for themselves as to your consisteney in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JNO. Y. JORDAN.

Somebody is up a Tree.

During the Wilcox trial at Hertford last week Attorney Aydlett made a statement about the testimony that Dr. McMullan would have given if he had been placed upon the stand, Mr. Ward denied the declaration of Mr. Aydlett and the following correspondence is printed, without comment:

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 22, 1903.

Mr. P. L. Pruden, Suffolk, Va.

Dear Sir—In your report of my speech you gave the interruption of Mr. Ward, denying the statement I made regarding Dr. McMullan. I think it but fair that it should be known through the same papers that you reported it that I was correct in my statement.

I herewith enclose a copy of my letter to Dr. McMullan and his reply which I ask you to have printed in the same papers in which you had the interruption and statement of Mr. Ward printed.

Yours truly,

E. F. AYDLETT.

Hertford, N. C., Jan. 20, 1903.

Dr. O. McMullan, Eliz. City, N. C.

Dear Sir—On yesterday Mr. Ward stated in his speech to the jury in the Wilcox case that defendant had you subpoenaed and he did not put you on the stand because you would have corrouorated Drs. Wood and Fearing in their theories and tests about drowning.

In my reply I stated I was surprised at the statement and that you would not and Mr. Ward knew it. He denied it. I write to ask if I correctly reported you and if you did not sy tell Mr. Ward. Please answer by return mail.

Yours truly,

E. F. AYDLETT.

Eliz. City, N. C. Jan. 20, 1903.

Mr. Aydlett.

Dear Sir—Yours received; too late to answer by noon tran. You were correct in your denial of Mr. Ward's statement. My opinion has been from the first and is now that there was nothing found in the autopsy to show how Miss C. came to her death. Mr. W. consulted me about the matter before the first trial and although summoned by state refused to put me on the stand on account of my clearly expressed opinion to the above effect. I am surprised that Mr. W. should have made statement so glaringly contrary to my known and oft expressed views in this matter.

Yours very truly,

O. M'MULLAN.

TRUST LEGISLATION.

Why Congress Has at Last Taken It Seriously.

DUE TO PRESIDENT'S INSISTENCE

Both Branches Now Seeking Some Practical and Constitutional Measure—A Little Tilt Over the Statehood Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The most momentous question before this session of congress is not that which has so long occupied the attention of the senate, but it is the proposed trust legislation. At the beginning of the session there was talk of trust legislation, but no one seemed to take it very seriously. It was known that the house committee on judiciary would try to work out a plan, but no one in the senate thought anything would be done. Senator Hoar announced that the time was too short and Senator Aldrich said no one could tell just what was needed. Later Senator Hoar introduced a bill and Senator Aldrich acknowledged that some measure not too drastic would be passed. Senator Elkins first said that legislation was not likely, but he introduced a bill which is favored by what is known as the conservative element in the senate. The insistence of President Roosevelt accounts for the changed conditions. Finding that he was determined to have some measure passed, even the strongest opponents of trust legislation at first are now seeking some methods to bring it about on practical and constitutional lines and also in a manner which will not unsettle business conditions.

Statehood Repartee.

Senator Burton had concluded a statement incidental to the statehood bill.

"The senator has made two statements, one which is correct and the other incorrect," said Senator Beveridge.

"I am glad I have got one correct," responded Burton.

"So am I," said Beveridge, "and surprised."

"The senator," retorted Burton quickly, "is always surprised if any one except himself is right."

They Talked Horse.

The late Representative Tongue of Oregon was very fond of horses, and even after he entered actively upon the practice of law he maintained his farm and continued to raise horses. Some of the closest friends he had in congress were men who liked horses and had breeding farms. Senator Bailey of Texas, who is fond of good horses and an extensive breeder, became quite intimate with Tongue. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania was another man who often talked with the Oregon representative about the breeding of horses. Soon after Representative Gardner came to congress he was sought out by Tongue, who wanted to know all that the Massachusetts man could tell him about horses, as he had been informed that Gardner was quite a horse fancier. Gardner told him, however, that his stud was not extensive, as he bred horses because he liked to see them grow and not on any large scale. Tongue frequently went to the big Kentucky studs, and he intended to go to Massachusetts and see the great stud of Thomas Lawson when this congress adjourned.

Grosvenor and Gaines Again.

General Grosvenor takes delight in having a little tilt with John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, and the latter is always ready. "The gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Hepburn," said Grosvenor one day when the Philippines were being discussed, "stated that the gentleman from Tennessee was always accurate in his statements of fact, and the gentleman from Tennessee states that the Filipinos are now dying at the rate of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 at a clip."

"I made no such statement," replied Gaines hotly, and the house laughed. "I said suffering," he added.

"'Dying' was the word," persisted Grosvenor.

"If we continue your policy over there, they will die," retorted Gaines.

"I do not know anybody more liable to slay his thousands than the gentleman from Tennessee," remarked Grosvenor dryly. Again the house laughed.

Population Doubled.

Some one was discoursing in the senate upon the rapid growth of the territories seeking admission. He remarked that the population had doubled in a year. "Not so extraordinary," said Senator Dietrich. "A station was established on a line of railroad in our country some years ago. A man was sent there to take charge of it and was accompanied by his wife. They were the sole occupants of the place. Before they had been there a month twins were born. The real estate man who was selling lots in the town advertised that his town had doubled its population in thirty days."

Legislative Topics.

The majority of the house committee on judiciary has reported favorably the bill increasing the salaries of the justices of the supreme court and some other judges. Representatives Smith of Kentucky, Clayton of Alabama, De Armond of Missouri and Henry of Texas have made a minority report saying the salaries are high enough.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill to restore American citizenship to any woman who by marriage with a foreigner has suspended or lost such citizenship, but she must return and live a year in this country before the certificate of citizenship can be granted.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Criticism That Hurts and Frets.

To bring about sane friendship between people who love each other, respect for each other's individuality is of course necessary. We can vow that unless duty seriously and lovingly demands it there should be no unasked criticism between people who love each other. Think how it would make for peace if domestic criticism were forbidden at every breakfast table! Think of our own happiness if our brothers and sisters will stop telling us unpleasant truths! Think of their happiness if we could refrain from enlightening them as to their dress or manners or beliefs!—Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar.

An Appropriate Quotation.

Dr. Temple's hatred of verbosity was intense. On one occasion his chaplain was surprised to receive a telegram from the archbishop consisting of only the words, "Third John, 13 and 14." Mystified, the chaplain turned up his Bible and read: "I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet thy friends by name."

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Ratification Would Settle Sugar Question For Time.

WILL CONTAIN FIVE YEAR CLAUSE

Unless Repealed, Acceptance of the Treaty Would Insure an Undisturbed Sugar Tariff For That Term. A Statehood Plank.

Washington, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—If the Cuban treaty is ratified, it is claimed that it will settle the sugar question for five years. That is one reason why men who opposed reciprocity last summer are anxious to have the treaty completed. Sugar has been an interesting factor in politics and tariff bills for a long time. In the McKinley bill, when raw sugar was placed on the free list and a bounty given to home producers, it was decidedly conspicuous. In restoring the duty and repealing the bounty it was the great feature of the Wilson bill. The sugar schedule in the Dingley law was one of its most important features and caused a great deal of talk. No wonder men would like to have the sugar tariff settled for a term of years. Of course, if the treaty is ratified it will contain the five year clause, but this does nothing but pledge the faith of the senate not to disturb the tariff on sugar. As a matter of fact, this congress cannot bind the next or any succeeding congress either by treaty or law. Repeal is always a power of every congress. Annulment of treaties by legislation also has been declared legal by the supreme court, so that legislation in the Cuban treaty on sugar may be repealed if congress so decides. But if two-thirds of the senate votes for the treaty a change in the sugar tariff is not likely in the time specified. The beet sugar men think their business will be well established by that time.

Party Platforms and Statehood.

During the discussion of the omnibus statehood bill we get a little of everything, and occasionally there is a discussion of party platforms, especially that plank in the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia which specifically declared that the three territories under consideration should be admitted. Senator Beveridge maintains that it should not be binding when an investigation by the committee of the subject has convinced a majority of the committee that admission should be delayed. Senator Nelson says that the men who adopted the platform knew very little about it and were not under oath, as were the senators. Senator Hanna says that with other great issues before the country it is not to be expected that a single plank should carry so much weight as some senators attach to it. Mr. Hanna also expressed the hope that, "no matter what might be the hope of the individual men to represent the three proposed states in congress, a desire perfectly laudable," no drastic measures would be adopted to bring the states in. As Delegates Flynn, Roddy and Smith were sitting by and evidently the men referred to, those in the immediate neighborhood gave them a derisive smile.

All Sorts of Things Discussed.

A great many things in connection with the statehood bill are discussed, ranging from the thirteen original states to the personal appearance of a senator—population, progress, railroads, irrigation, race, soil, climate, productions, comparisons and, in fact, everything pertaining to the proposed states. One day Senators Beveridge and Burton entered into an animated talk about rainfall and the conservation of waters, the floods of the Mississippi as well as several other topics. On another occasion Senator Beveridge, talking of the political features, said:

"The senator does not answer"—this to Senator Clay, and he went on:

"I thought perhaps the senator from Tennessee, whom I see there, my good friend and able and brilliant senator, might have done so."

"Is the senator speaking of me or my colleague?" asked Senator Carmack.

"I include both," responded Beveridge, "but I was particularly speaking of the handsome, young and brilliant senator who just arose to address me and whose consciousness of the fact that he was addressed led him to rise and make the inquiry."

Knows His Business.

Sometimes Senator Frye may make a slip in saying over and over again the routine formulas for disposing of business in the senate, but not often. In the transaction of the business of the senate, in the reception of reports and bills, the putting of questions and recognition of senators addressing the senate, all of which tends to facilitate the business of the body, he makes no mistakes. It has sometimes been said that any one could preside over the senate, but this is not the case. Many men who have been in the body for years when temporarily presiding sometimes find themselves in a parliamentary tangle and have to consult the experienced clerks to get matters straightened out. Not so, however, with the junior senator from Maine. He is never troubled about parliamentary decisions and is never at a loss as to methods of procedure. Quick in his decisions, careful in preserving order, courteous to every senator, knowing no distinctions as to the party aisle, he has endeared himself to the senators and the employees. His announcements of votes and decisions are always clear and can be distinctly heard in every part of the chamber, something that is appreciated by all who are listening closely when rulings are made or votes announced.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Generous.

"If I could only get a bite to eat," he whined.

"Why don't you work?" she asked.

"Nothin' doin' in my line," he answered. "I'm a dime museum glass eater, an' they're gettin' too common."

"Poor man!" she said sympathetically. "Come right in, and you can have the two goblets and the glass dish the girl broke this morning."—Chicago Post.

A Forcible Retort.

Little Nell—I don't like my papa one bit. He's awful selfish.

Mamma—He is?

Little Nell—Yes'm. He nearly sat down on my dolly, an' then, 'stead of takin' another chair, he took her chair right away from her an' left her on th' hard floor.

About Ghosts.

He—D'you know, if I were ever to see a ghost, don't you know, I believe I should be a hopeless idiot for the rest of my life!

She (absently)—Have you ever seen a ghost?—London King.

The average person wastes lots of time telling other people things they do not care to hear.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by using Dr. Kings New Life Pills as and. Many troubles they save by their great work on Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure, 25c, at all drug stores.

Wonderful Nerve.

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c, at all druggists.

FOR ONE WEEK.

Commencing next Monday, February 2nd.

ZOELLER

will make his $8.00 a dozen photographs at the one-half dozen price.

This is a rare chance for you to secure some of Zoeller's best work.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, now assembled, for a dispensary for the town of Elizabeth City N.C.

J. B. LEIGH.

You Know What You Are Taking When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

Large numbers of horses and mules are now being handled here. Messenger and Fletcher receive a shipment nearly every day and sell them next

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

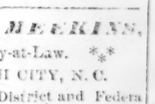
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

ISAAC E. MEEKINS,

Attorney-at-Law.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made.

R. P. JENKINS,

Attorney-at-Law,

CAROLINIAN BUILDING,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Business conducted with promptness and dispatch.

Rose & Eken.

—ARCHITECTS.—

Raleigh, - - - - N. C.

"That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect May 25th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City' " 9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:05, a. m

OUTBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 12:30, p. m
Arrive at Edenton " " " 1:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " " 3:30, p. m
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday) 2:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton 6:00 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect with Washington and Pamlico R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Cowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Coppersmith River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 2 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora and etc. at 4:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.

J. K. KING, Gen'l Mg'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving Healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into our vehicle is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and our patrons the world over will have it.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

A WORD WITH YOU.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company

Phillips Ward & Rountree

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk Virginia

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair. Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Sparvin, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

HOME NEWS.

NEWS ITEMS PICKED UP IN AND AROUND ELIZABETH CITY.

Editor Foster, of the [illegible] Dispatch, spent Tuesday in Elizabeth City.

Mr. Peter Davenport has gone to Chapel Hill to complete a course in pharmacy.

Mr. Walter Williams, of Edenton, paid THE CAROLINIAN a pleasant call this week.

The subscription price of THE CAROLINIAN when paid in advance is only one dollar per year.

James E. Wilcox has been returned to his cell in the county jail to await the action of the Supreme court.

A gentleman from Fairfield informs us that Mr. W. B. Nixon killed a one hundred and ten pound buck last Tuesday.

Mr. Harry P. Guerrant, Secretary and treasurer of the Danville Railway and Electric company spent Tuesday in the city.

THE CAROLINIAN is the oldest Republican newspaper in the South. It is the duty of every loyal Republican to subscribe to the paper.

Mr. C. A. Banks, THE CAROLINIAN representative, is now in Carteret county in the interest of the paper. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions and collect for the paper.

Short time Mr. Norman Whitehurst of Elizabeth City made his appearance before a noted spiritualist in Washington, D. C., and held a conversation with Miss Nell Cropsey. Mr. Whitehurst says: "Nell spoke to me and said," "Jim Wilcox killed me, but it was my fault; I provoked him to do the deed; he struck me in heat of passion, struck me harder than he intended; killed me. Go home and do best to save his life." If this is pipe dream of Norman's then to J. Haywood, and G. Washington desist.

Death of Mr. T. W. Swain.

Mr. Thomas W. Swain, aged about 50, died at his home on Burgess street Wednesday morning after an illness of nearly a year. The cause of his death was consumption.

The deceased moved to Elizabeth City about three years ago from Tyrrell county and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves one son and three daughters to mourn his death.

The remains were carried to Columbia yesterday at noon and he will be buried there today.

Dr. Taylor Lectures.

The second of the series of lectures inaugurated by the Rev. C. W. Duke, pastor of the First Baptist church, took place Tuesday night, with Dr. J. J. Taylor, of Freemason street church, Norfolk, Va., as the lecturer. Dr. Taylor needs no introduction to the people of this state as he is known all over the country.

Dr. Taylor's subject was: "The Ordinances." His Text was from 1st Corinthians 11-2.

He handled his subject in a masterful logical manner, and showed very conclusively that the Baptists are justified in their beliefs as to The Ordinances.

Dr. Taylor laid especial stress upon Consecration and Baptism, showing the qualifications each should possess in order to enjoy the benefits of the two Ordinances.

Mr. Duke merits especial praise from the people of Elizabeth City in affording them such splendid opportunities for hearing men of such calibre and distinction. It is truly an innovation and a rare treat to an appreciative public, and we take great pleasure in extending to Mr. Duke our heartfelt thanks.

OUR FIRST FREE SCHOOL.

It Was Established In Massachusetts In the Year 1641.

The first free school established in the United States was in the province of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1641 by order of the general colonial court. In 1647 the same authority declared that free schools shall be established within every town having fifty householders under penalty of a fine of £5. This fine was doubled by a proclamation made in 1671 and again doubled in 1683. Connecticut established free schools in 1641 and levied a tax for their support. Maryland established free schools in 1694 and levied a tax on negroes, polls, furs and beef and pork for their support. Governor Berkeley declared in 1669 the hope that free schools would never be established in Virginia, but the towns of Charlestown and Elizabeth did establish them in their wills, and Elizabeth set aside 200 acres of land and eight cows, the increase from which was applied to support the schools. Four years later the number of cows had increased to forty. Pennsylvania was settled by Penn on the Delaware river in 1681, and the same year a free school, which is still conducted under the auspices of the Friends or Quakers, was established in Philadelphia. Among the declarations of Penn in his "Frame of government" [illegible] the [illegible] truth, long since forgotten by [illegible] who have been [illegible] ment of [illegible] ernment is [illegible] whatever [illegible] rule and [illegible] those [illegible] oldest [illegible] tem [illegible] place [illegible] hall.

[illegible] was [illegible] Dr. [illegible] ob[illegible] ma[illegible] the [illegible] be[illegible] down.

"Can [illegible] than the [illegible] ly.

The funny ma[illegible] ment and then sai[illegible] some of your jokes [illegible] dience will stand it."

Joe King's Paragraphs.

We are the kind of a prohibitionist that would adopt any legitimate means to stop or curtail the manufacture and consumption of the stuff, but we do not take on to every fool scheme that is sprung.

Now that the legislature is to tackle the mental anguish matter it is to be hoped that it will fix the legal rate at so much per ang. Besides letting the victims know what to expect, it would relieve juries of a great responsibility.

Wilcox has again been declared guilty by the courts, but how many people do you suppose have changed the opinion previously formed?

We are not an admirer of Mr. Craig yet we think that he has been treated badly and we hear that his friends think the same.

We can at least hope that the case will be kept in the courts and that Tillman will remain in jail for awhile.

The fact that Mr. Bryan has made a fortune out of politics shows that he knows the value of a dollar despite his talk.

The Texas man who retired from office after sixty-four years service made a record that even an Ohioan should feel proud of.

South Carolina now has an opportunity to show whether or not her laws are made solely for the benefit of poor white folks and niggers.

Even if Tillman is not hung it will take him the balance of life to get even with all the editors who have intimated that he is a rascal.

The friends of the Fayetteville murderer have abandoned the plea of insanity, but it appears that they will be able to prove that the man was drunk.

If the courts of South Carolina cannot hang Jim Tillman the legislature of that state should abolish the criminal statutes and save to the tax payers the cost of mock trials.

Lieutenant Hobson is yet young and with the education that the government has given him should be able to make his way, so if he is tired of the government service let him resign.

The newspaper correspondents are still after the life of the pope.

There is no reason why Tillman should not enjoy reading the papers at this time. He has had meaner things said of him before and this is the kind of notoriety he seems to court.

The Mississippi preacher who has been arrested upon the charge of having seven living wives has entered a plea of insanity and it is supposed that the prosecution will admit as much.

Who asked Mr. Carnegie for a public library for Wilmington, anyhow?

It is fortunate that the state does not have to pay the legislature for all overtime.

If the legislature decides upon a bond issue no fuss will be made over it—until they have to be paid.

Of course we look for and expect helpful legislation but no bill has yet passed that amounts to anything.

There is no telling what a jury will but the press of the country is given Tillman the benefit of the doubt.

If the machine has taken no part in the fight the friends of some of the candidates think it has, which means that there is rough sledding ahead for the organization.

THE CITY OF MEKINEZ.

One of the Royal Residences of the Sultan of Morocco.

There is no more interesting city in Morocco than Mekinez. Founded and built by Mulai Ismain, the tyrannical sultan who reigned through the middle of the eighteenth century, it still displays the extraordinary buildings which he caused to be erected, largely by the aid of Christian slaves. Today it is impossible even to guess the purposes for which many of these masses of masonry were constructed. Walls of great thickness, some wide enough to drive a carriage and pair along, are met with in the most unexpected places, running here parallel, here at right angles to one another, and seeming as though built for no purpose except for the employment of the vast number of forced laborers that Mulai Ismain always kept at his court. Here and there are gateways of great beauty, such as the delicate tiled gate of "Mansur el-Alj," with its large marble columns and Corinthian capitals, supporting buttress of gray stone and arabesques, but on the whole it is rather the vastness of the buildings than any artistic value that is remarkable.

The old palaces of Mulai Ismain are in ruins today, and each sultan in his turn has erected new residences till the imperial palace today consists of a collection of buildings of every shape and size, scattered among gardens inclosed by high walls. A tower, which was uncompleted at the time of the late sultan's death, remains today just as the workmen left it, with the scaffolding still standing. Adjoining the palace is a large park, in which are kept a number of mares, ostriches and gazelles.

The city itself is tolerably clean, and possesses no particular features that are not common to all Moorish towns. The entrance of the principal mosque is striking, with great bronze doors said to have been brought by the Moors from Spain. The shops are comparatively few, and the trade never large.—London Times.

ODD THINGS IN SIAM

CURIOUS CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES THAT ARE STILL OBSERVED.

Cutting the Topknot of the Child For His Spiritual Welfare—The Wedding and Its Celebration—Cremation With Refreshments.

In Siam the cutting of the topknot is so important a ceremony for the future spiritual welfare of the child that it is most scrupulously carried out, with all the pomp and ceremony that the means of the parents will allow. That the poor people may not be deprived of the benefit of the ceremony the government provides all that is necessary for it at one of the temples at Bangkok. The center of the ceremony is the cutting off of the topknot, which is all the hair children are permitted to wear up to that time. But associated with it are a number of purifications and other religious forms which have to be scrupulously carried out. The topknot, which is ordinarily adorned with a chaplet of flowers or beads, often held in place with a jeweled pin of considerable value, is now much more resplendently adorned, while the child is further loaded with the richest jewels the family can provide. After the ceremony the hair is allowed to grow all over the head and is usually worn about an inch long, standing up like a brush. The child is now reckoned to have reached man's estate, although, to their credit be it said, the Siamese are in no hurry to marry their children. In fact, undue haste to make a match for a daughter is apt to raise a question as to whether things are so flourishing with the family as they might be.

When marriage is thought of, it is often the result of mutual affection and takes the form of an elopement, with subsequent forgiveness by the old folk. The more formal way calls for a lot of negotiation and the payment to the parents of "ka nom," which is often, however, returned to the daughter on the birth of her first child. The monks, who are the astrologers of the country among other accomplishments, are called upon to fix the lucky day, on the arrival of which the bridegroom and his friends go to the bride's house, carrying presents of cakes and betel. All Siamese chew betel, and not to offer it to a guest is a serious breach of hospitality. The quids when ready for chewing consist of leaves of the betel pepper, chips of areca nut—there is no such thing as betel nut that careless travelers write about—a little slaked lime and sometimes tobacco also. The Siamese word for this mixture is appropriately "muk." This will always be in evidence at weddings, and the preparation and presentation of the betel tray to the bridegroom constitute one of the forms of acceptance by the bride of his authority over her. The monks will be already in attendance, feasted with the best that can be provided, and the ceremony of marriage is performed by them with the sprinkling of consecrated water over the couple.

But the greatest ceremony of all takes place after death. If the person be of high rank, the body is placed in a sitting posture in a large metal urn or among the commoners in an ordinary coffin. After being kept a period that lengthens with the exaltation of rank a day is fixed for the cremation. All the friends of the family are invited, and enormous sums are spent on entertaining them and providing free shows for the general public. The guests will enter the inclosure, while Chinese theaters, Siamese marionettes and plays will be provided for all who care to witness them. On entering one would be met by some member of the deceased's family bearing a black bag, into which all are invited in turn to dip a hand. It is found to contain a number of tiny balls, each of which is hollow and contains a screw of paper. A Siamese figure on it refers to a similar figure on some article in one of the booths in the inclosure, and the guests are expected to present the number to the attendants and receive as a present whatever it represents.

There may be a dinner, but anyway refreshments will be provided in abundance. Just at sunset the pyre will be lighted. A stick of scented wood or a wreath of flowers made of the perfumed sandalwood, as well as a candle of unbleached wax, is handed to each guest, and lamps are lighted at the foot of the steps of the pyre. Just as with us those at the graveside perform the last office for the dead in dropping a little earth into the grave, so in Siam each one lights his candle at a lamp and places it under the urn or coffin, together with the scented stick or wreath. Buddhist monks away in one of the booths will be reciting sacred texts meanwhile, but nothing in the way of prayer, whether for the dead or the living, enters into the ceremony.

Fireworks will be let off, including a very mournful one known to the natives as the "roaring of elephants." It is made by shaving a thick bamboo very thin at one point and then making a slit. The inside is filled with composition and sealed, and this, when fired, exerts great pressure on the slit, making the edges vibrate continuously, so producing a series of loud groans of a most doleful character. When the deceased is of high rank, the king sends an aid-de-camp with a lamp lighted from one that is kept continually burning in the royal temple and whose light was originally obtained from a tree fired by lightning. After the cremation the ashes are collected and most of them thrown into the river, though often a few are placed in the temple in a wooden urn.—Mission Field.

Greatly Reduced.

"Well, well, old man! This is quite a change! Last time I saw you you were among the Four Hundred. And now"—

"Now I am clean back in fractions."—Baltimore American.

Opprobrious.

Mrs. Nuritch—Mrs. Betterdaze told me she was going to send her boy to you for a job.

Mr. Nuritch—Yes, she sent him, and I turned him down proper. You'd oughter seen the high handed letter she sent with him; said she sent him to me because he "must have work of some kind, even if he had to work for a mere pittance." The nerve of her callin' me names like that!—Philadelphia Press.

Not True to Nature.

"How did you like that play of rural life?"

"It's a fraud," answered Mr. Truliural. "'Tain't true to nature. I understand all them farm folks on the stage stays up till 11 or 12 o'clock every night o' their lives."—Baltimore Herald.

A Fish Story.

"There are as good fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it," remarked Small to Young, who had been refused by Moneybag's daughter.

"Yes, I know, but they are not goldfish."—New York Times.

Up In the World.

"Are they progressive people?"

"Well, a few years ago they were nobodies, and now they can snub whom they please."—Detroit Free Press.

Cream of the Press.

Whether Tillman is punished or not for the murder of N. G. Gonzales, Tillmanism will be rooted out in South Carolina. The influence of the lieutenant governor and his faction received its death-blow from the bullet he fired into the body of the unarmed defenseless Gonzales. As to his trial for the murder, no one can predict what a South Carolina jury will do, but public sentiment outside the state has already declared him guilty of murder in the first degree—Wilming ton Messenger.

Human nature is a queer article. The passengers on the over due steamer St. Louis had a story trip, and no doubt many of them prayed for a safe delivery from the wrath of the sea. Yet, when the steamer finally arrived, the people who had been praying to the Lord just to save their lives got their courage back and held and indignation meeting, denouncing every thing connected with wind, waves and ocean steamers. Man's importunity may be God's opportunity is over the devil gets to work at the same old stand.—Greenville Reflector.

Policies, what crimes are committed in thy name! A newly made grave in Columbia, a young wife broken hearted, the State's second highest officer in jail, his wife and children worse than husbandless and fatherless—all these griefs the result of factional and personal bitterness bred by difference of opinion about questions that will soon pass away and be of little moment in the sum total of the world's achievements.—Raleigh Times.

The young lady (?) who yelled "You lie" at a speaking Congressman from the gallery in the national capitol must have thought the language of Tillman and McLaurin the proper thing. Perhaps she was the spectator of that affair last year.—Raleigh Times.

Senator Vance, the patron saint of Democracy in North Carolina, in his famous red-legged grasshopper campaigns used to declare that every man had a right to make his own liquor "up the hollows and over the hills. The idea of Democrats pasing now as temperance reformers is enough to make a brass monkey grin from ear to ear.—Chatam Citizen.

BRANDS OF CHEESE.

Gorgonzola Is a Cheese to Swear by; Limburger to Swear At.

Each country has its favorite cheese. The Swiss make the Gruyere cheese, known more generally in this country as Schweitzerkase. It is made of goats' milk and is full of holes caused by the gases in fermentation. The cheese is imitated, but never equaled, here. The typical English cheese is the Cheddar, first made in the English town after which it is named. It is very like American cream cheese. Cheshire is another favorite English cheese, while the fashionable cheese of the day is Stilton, a cheese which defies imitation. Sage cheese, first made in England, is now made the world over. Its distinguishing characteristic is the flavoring and coloring of sage, parsley, spinach and marigold leaves bruised and steeped.

Brie is a popular French soft cheese, and Camembert, originating in Normandy, is another. These cheeses are cured in caves where the temperature never rises above 12 to 14 degrees. They are ready for marketing in May and November. Roquefort, a celebrated French cheese, is made from the mingled milk of goats and sheep that browse on the thyme clad banks of the Arno, in western France. These cheeses are also ripened in caves, but the temperature is kept at 40 degrees.

Akin to the Roquefort cheese is that called Gorgonzola, made in Italy after similar processes. It is milder than Roquefort and not quite so good, but it is sold much cheaper. Another Italian cheese, the Parmesan, is very hard, and is usually grated. It is oftenest used with macaroni. Another curious Italian cheese is the Cacciocavello, or horse cheese, which is delicious and improves with age. It is cured in the skins used in making sausages and comes in curious, sausagelike shapes.

Limburger cheese, so beloved by the Germans, originated in Belgium. It is extraordinarily rich, being allowed to ripen to putrefaction; hence its horrifying odor in unaccustomed nostrils. Some persons have a saying, "Gorgonzola is a cheese to swear by, Limburger to swear at." From Holland come the Edam and the pineapple, both made in cleanly manner and very popular. It is written in history that the Dutch used their round, cannon ball like Edam cheeses to shoot out of their cannon when the Swedes were besieging Amsterdam.—Philadelphia North American.

The Roots of Trees.

The roots of a tree do not cover the same area beneath the earth as they do above. A gardener of many years' experience, having had a vast deal to do in digging and transplanting trees, says he has found that the roots of trees cover on an average about two-thirds of the area of its branches. The tree which has the largest area under ground is the weeping willow. This tree's roots spread to such an extent that should there be any trees or shrubs planted within thirty feet of them in a few years the roots of the willow will be found intermingled with them. Fruit trees, such as apples, pears and plums, have very small roots in comparison with their size. The roots of currant bushes do not occupy more than a quarter the space their branches cover.

HER WAY.

Eyes? Well, no, her eyes ain't sparkly;
Guess you seen a lot of such—
Sort of small an bluey gray,
'Tain't her eyes! It's jest her way.

Hair ain't black, nor even brown;
Got no gold upon her crown;
Sort o' ashy, I should say.
'Tain't her hair; it's jest her way.

'Tain't her mouth—her mouth is wide,
Sort of runs from side to side.
See 'em better ev'ry day.
'Tain't her mouth; it's jest her way.

Nose I reckon's nothin great;
Couldn't even swear it's straight;
Fact, I feel I'm free to say
'Tain't her nose; it's jest her way.

Love her? Well, I guess I do!
Love her mighty fond and true;
Love her better ev'ry day.
Dunno why; it's jest her way.
—Elizabeth Sylvester in Century.

Things We Like Best

Often Disagree With Us

Because we overeat of them. Indigestion follows. But there's a way to escape such consequences. A dose of a good digestant like Kodol will relive you at once. Your stomach is simply too weak to digest what you eat. That's all indigestion is. Kodol digests the food without the stomach's aid. Thus the stomach rests while the body is strengthened by wholesome food. Dieting is unnecessary. Kodol digests any kind of good food. Strengthens and invigorates.

Kodol Makes Rich Red Blood.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1 bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission De

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Agents.

F. H. Ziegler,

Successor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet work done.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street.

The World And His Wife.

Once a year, during the holiday season, the world and his wife make merry and spread a sumptious board. The world and his wife known where it

They come to Fulmer's where they find large juicy Orange, Malaga Grapes of the finest flavor, Bananas, Pine apples, Nuts, Figs and Raisins. They take home with them also cans of real English Plum Pudding and California Cherries. Cranberries, extra fine Olives, Pineapple Cheese and California Celery are there to tempt them. All these good things topped off with a gallon of Fulmer & Co's Ice Cream furnish the best of Christmas cheer. Don't fail to call on

FULMER & CO.

MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 17

Put Us On Your Lis

We will see that you are not disappointed in superiority of groceries, promptness of delivery, or reasonableness of prices.

For tempting breakfast foods to richest materials for dainty desserts we fill your wants perfectly.

Culpepper, & Son.

Phone 58.

At The First Sign

that your eyes are hurting, you should visit me. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it is no hing, and that it is nothing, and that it is not worth while to attend to it, it will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.

HATHAWAY,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

POINDEXTER STREET.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way of handling them gives us the best business.

"Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table deliacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further informaiton, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,

Lynchburg, Va.

JUST RECEIVED

New Spring Ginghams

Splendid assortment of styles for waists and children's dresses.

Extra fine quality. Regularly worth 12½ cent. Our Special Prige 10 cents per yard.

See them in our window.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. **THE FAIR,** Agents for New Idea 10c Paper Patterns

The Big Department Store.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Every Thing Is Good.

We buy only the good. We sell only the good. If you get it here, it is good. No matter whether it is a Prescription or drug store article of any kind. If it isn't, Please speak to us about it and you'll get your money back—every cent. You are on the safe side if you buy all your drug store goods of us. We wish you would. We will do all in our power to serve you well. Give us a chance.

STANDARD - PHARMACY,

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

Sutfolk & Carolina Railroad Schedule.

Northward—Read Up. DAILY	Daily Ex. Sun.		Southward—Read Down. Daily Ex. Sun.	DAILY
EXPRESS 30	MIXED 2		MIXED 33	EXPRESS 31
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
F	5 10	Arrive SUFFOLK Leave	8 00	5 15
F 9.	4 42	SAUNDERS	8 30	F 3 55
F 6	4 25	CYPRESS	8 33	F 4 41
F 9.10	4 25	WILSON	8 45	F 5 18
F 9.01	4 10	CORAPEAKE	9 01	5 37
F 8.46	3 54	SUNBURY	9 20	5 18
	3 44	CROSS	9 45	
F 8.37	3 32	BOSLEY	9 55	F 6 28
F 8.4	3 12	TROTVILLE	10 07	6 50
	2 59	HOBBSVILLE	10 18	6 56
F 8.25	2 59	GLIDEN	10 29	F 6 48
F 8.17	2 44	RYLAND	10 43	6 53
F 8.08	2 34	ICARIA	10 52	F 6 43
F 8.01	2 28	CENTER HILL	11 10	7 08
7.51	2 10	BEVERLY	11 20	F 7 14
F 7.43	2 00	MAVATON	2	F 7 19
F 40	1 32	VALHALLA	11 40	F 7 26
F 7.33	1 43	HANCOCK	11 52	F 7 39
F 7.26	1 23	EDENTON Arrive	12 10	7 43
7.10	1 10	Leave	P. M.	P. M.
A. M.	P. M.			

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

FIVE PERISH IN A WRECK

Rescuers Unable to Reach the Barkentine Abiel Abbott.

SHIP SOON POUNDS TO PIECES

A Gallant Rescue by Life-Savers Made Off the New Jersey Coast—Sailors Afloat on a Raft in a Raging Sea All Night—Futile Efforts to Reach Them—Saved Just in Time.

Toms River, N. J.—The American barkentine Abiel Abbott, salt laden, from Turks Island to New York City, beached off Harvey Cedars and went to pieces. Of her crew of nine only four are living. One body is ashore, the man having been brought in alive, but he died soon afterward. The bodies of the other four have not been recovered. The Captain and the three other men still alive are suffering from exposure and the injuries they received by being knocked about by wreckage. The Abbott lies well inshore and only a short distance from the wreck of the Spanish schooner Remedios Pasqual, which came ashore on January 2.

James B. Hawkins was Captain of the Abbott, J. H. Pierce was first mate and James Butler second mate.

There were a heavy sea and storm at night, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the beach patrol made out that some sort of vessel was ashore on the outer bar. Efforts were made to go to her rescue, but although three life-saving crews tried to work out boats, they failed to accomplish their purpose. After the boat had been dashed back on the beach several times, to the great risk of the lives of the men, the attempt was abandoned.

While part of the men at the station had been trying to get the boat out the remainder had made the gun ready to try to get a line across the vessel if she worked close enough in. Toward morning it became apparent that the craft had worked over or through the outer bar and had come closer inshore. She could be made out tossing high on the waves at times. Then the gun was tried. Several shots were fired and it was almost certain that they had reached, but there was no response from the vessel and there was nothing to do but wait.

Wreckage was coming ashore steadily, and from its character the life-savers knew that the vessel was going to pieces. The heavy rain which was falling, aided by a change in the tide, began to flatten the sea toward daybreak, and as the morning advanced the life boats were made ready once more. When it became light enough to see, it appeared that there would be no need for their use. The barkentine had been dismasted and was even more completely wrecked by her few hours' pounding than is the bark close by after three weeks' buffeting. For a time it appeared there was no living thing on the Abbott, but a little later amid the wreckage the life-savers made out what appeared to be a larger piece, and it was evident that it contained men.

When the life-savers, after a hard pull, reached the raft they found five unconscious men. They were lashed fast. The five were taken into the surf boat and landed at Ship's Bottom Life-Saving Station. Their identities, as well as the names of those missing, were ascertained from papers in the possession of Captain Hawkins.

Besides the Captain those brought ashore were Second Mate Butler, Otto Beag, James Burns and Frank Leaven. Leaven, besides suffering from cold and exposure like the rest, was badly bruised and his ribs were broken, apparently by falling wreckage when the masts gave way. He lived only a short time. The men lost were First Mate Pierce, Steward Charles Palmer, James Brandt and Frank Carter.

Princess Louise Gets Full Freedom.

The Dresden correspondent of the Berln Tageblatt telegraphs that besides surrendering all her titles, etc., in consideration of the payment of the sum of $7500 yearly, the Crown Princess of Saxony has full freedom of movement so long as the Saxon and Austrian courts are informed beforehand of her intended changes of abode, and she is guaranteed freedom from arrest.

Remarried on His Death Bed.

Lieutenant Frederick Greenleaf, who was in charge of the United States branch of the Hydograph Office at Savannah, Ga., died a few days ago. He had been in the service for many years. Mr. Greenleaf was divorced from his wife while in Augusta, Ga., but a few days before. Upon learning that death was near they were remarried here in the City Hospital.

Robbers Get Jewelry Worth $5000.

Robbers secured $5000 worth of jewelry from R. M. Munich's store, in South Bend, Ind.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

Senator Hoar Declares It Is Not to Meddle With Congress.

Venerable Massachusetts Statesman Delivers a Homily on the Right of the Executive to Influence Legislation.

Washington, D. C.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate a few days ago, there was a little scene that will be memorable for many days. Senator Spooner had made the motion to adjourn when Senator Burton asked him to withhold a moment to give him opportunity to ask for consideration of a bill which he named by its number.

Senator Spooner complied and the Kansas Senator went on to explain that the measure was one that had been inadvertently vetoed by the President, and the committee that had had it in charge had reported it unanimously.

This extraordinary statement caused a number of Senators to prick up their ears, and Senator Spooner and Senator Hoar pressed Burton closely with question after question until they had drawn from him the fact that the bill was practically identical with the vetoed bill, but the committee of which Burton was a member had made a few nominal changes so that it could not be called the same bill, and so require a two-thirds vote to pass it. Then Senator Hoar took occasion to lecture the Kansas Senator on the error of the proceedings.

Burton interrupted with a remark referring to the President's interest in legislation before Congress, and this switched the venerable Massachusetts Senator off into a homily on the President's duty with regard to the deliberations of Congress. He said that the President was constantly being reported in the press, whether truly or not he could not say, as trying to influence legislation. Hardly a week or a day passed that he did not read that certain Senators had been called to the White House to be consulted by the President in regard to some measure pending before Congress. Only a few days ago a certain Senator, and Mr. Hoar turned and looked directly at Senator Aldrich, had been reported to have been at the White House to talk over trust legislation with the President.

Mr. Hoar said that the President should not meddle with the work of Congress. It was his duty, if he thought it necessary to communicate his opinions and such information as he might have about matters of legislation, in a message, and there he should stop. Not until Congress had acted and sent to the President the result of its deliberations in the shape of the act duly adopted should the President have anything to say about any measure before Congress.

The Senator's language was caustic and fearless, and was evidently the result of some prolonged thought on his part. The affair caused some excitement for a few moments.

AGUINALDO ASKS A LOAN.

Suggests That We Help the Filipinos Out With $80,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress a petition from Aguinaldo, describing the distress of the Filipinos and praying for relief by Congress. He proposes that Congress lend the Philippines $20,000,000 in gold and give the credit of the United States for an additional $80,000,000 to guarantee an issue of paper money. He also urges the establishment of an agricultural bank for the benefit of the Philippines.

While Secretary Root does not indorse Aguinaldo's schemes, he does consider his description of the condition of the Filipinos worthy of consideration by Congress, with a view to legislation that will relieve the situation.

Whipped For Neglecting His Family.

About thirty masked men went to the home of William Hileman, near Lafayette, Ind., and after enticing him to the door dragged him to the woods near his home and flogged him. Three of the whitecappers remained at Hileman's home and threatened his wife and children with death if they made an outcry. It was charged that Hileman neglected his family.

Plague Spreads in Mexico.

The bubonic plague is spreading in Mexico.

Tillman No Longer Lieutenant-Governor.

Duncan Clinch Heyward, Democrat, was inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina. At the same hour James T. Sloan was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor to succeed James H. Tillman, who is still in jail at Columbia as a result of the Gonzales assassination.

Thirty Years For Negro Murderer.

At Freehold, N. J., the jury in the case of Julius Toombs, colored, on trial for the killing of Walter Clark, a fellow brickyard workman, found a verdict of murder in the second degree. Toombs was sentenced to thirty years in State Prison.

LORENZ PRAISES AMERICA.

Back in Vienna, the Great Surgeon Says Our Doctors Lead the World.

Vienna.—Dr. Lorenz, who has arrived home from London, spoke freely of his impressions of the United States.

"Above all," the doctor said, "I was struck with the magnificent charity of the Americans and their immense gifts to educational institutions and hospitals. Their willingness, even their anxiety, to spend money in aiding others, is almost beyond belief."

Next to this condition, Dr. Lorenz said, he had marveled most at the large number of alleged healers in America, naming Christian Scientists and faith curists of every description, who seem to flourish there. The doctor was enthusiastic in referring to the practice of medicine in the United States, and said American doctors, nurses and hospitals lead the world.

"American physicians represent progressiveness," Dr. Lorenz continued, "while the English physicians are extremely conservative. In America it was difficult to accommodate the doctors and students who desired to attend my clinics, while in my last week in London many of the most eminent surgeons showed no interest in the new methods, while others who were present said the old was best."

Dr. Lorenz said he expected to revisit the United States, but he could not say when.

"YOU LIE," A WOMAN SAID.

Startling Interruption to a Speech in the House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C.—Something of a stir was caused just before Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, concluded a speech in the House by an interruption from the ladies' gallery. Mr. Cochran was speaking of the "truckling policy of the United States toward Great Britain."

When that truckling ceases, he declared, the people of Canada, now intensely loyal to England, would change their attitude.

"You lie!" cried a stylishly dressed young woman in clear, ringing tones. All eyes were turned to the ladies' gallery, where the young woman leaned forward defiantly, as if she intended to say something further. But a companion pulled her back and she left the gallery.

NOTED SCOUT A SUICIDE.

George Van Buren, Who Served in Indian Wars, Takes His Own Life.

Butte, Mont.—George Van Buren, one of the most noted characters of the Northwest, committed suicide in a cabin in Rattlesnake Valley, north of Missoula. He placed the barrel of his rifle against his heart and touched the trigger with a stove poker.

Van Buren was sixty years of age, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of President Van Buren. He acted as scout under General Howard during the Nez Perces trouble. He also was sent out by General Miles with orders for General Custer, reaching the scene of the massacre the day following the annihilation of the band of soldiers.

LET $60,000 CASH GO BY.

Crowd in the Street Saw Immense Treasure in Gold and Notes.

New York City.—A treasure caravan, laden with more than $60,000,000 in gold, greenbacks and securities, passed through Wall Street under the eyes of thousands, and yet it reached its destination in safety.

It was the Hanover National Bank moving from its offices at Wall and New streets to its new building at Nassau and Pine streets.

The bank clerks and messengers, linked together with a stout chain, carried the treasure, guarded by a few policemen.

Condoned by King Edward.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace in London. This was the first time they had met since the rupture arising from the Duke of Orleans' approval of the insulting French caricatures of the late Queen Victoria, and may be taken as marking their Majesties' final condonation.

Published a Dog's Obituary Notice.

William T. Harris, of Newark, N. J., published an obituary notice and put crepe on the door when his dog died.

A Judge's Mysterious Death.

Dead from an unknown cause, Judge E. T. Lane was found beside the railway tracks at Harrisonville, Mo.

Bank in Texas Closes Doors.

The bank of C. N. Flaeger & Co., at Jacksonville, Texas, has failed to open its doors. The three members of the firm are said to have left the city. At a meeting of the local depositors, mostly farmers, a committee was appointed to begin bankruptcy proceedings. Until this action is taken the assets and liabilities will not be known.

May Raise Venezuelan Blockade.

Chancellor von Buelow announced in the German Reichstag that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised as soon as the negotiations at Washington have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

VENEZUELAN FORT SHELLED

Three German Warships Bombard San Carlos, Near Maracaibo.

MANY KILLED IN THE ATTACK

Twelve of the Fort's Defenders Slain and Fifteen Wounded as a Result of the First Day's Shelling—Germans Make Ineffectual Attempts to Land—Bombardment Is Not Understood.

Maracaibo, Venezuela.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers Vineta, Panther and Falke was continued until 6 o'clock p. m.

It was resumed at daybreak. The first shells were hurled at the fort at 4 o'clock a. m. at long range.

At 6 o'clock the Panther, being of light draught, closed in and again became actively engaged. The fort replied. At 8 o'clock the engagement was proceeding as fiercely as on the previous day.

Twelve dead and fifteen badly wounded Venezuelan soldiers were counted in the fort at 7 o'clock p. m.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the Vineta and the Falke were close together and nearer the fort than the Panther.

The first two vessels, at a range of four and a half miles, poured in a continuous rain of shell upon the fort, and only stopped firing with the advent of dusk at 6 o'clock. At this hour the German vessels retired seaward, after having made a second ineffectual attempt to land troops in the village of San Carlos, situated at the base of the fort.

At 7 o'clock p. m. a Government telegrapher, bearing a telegram from President Castro to the Commandant of San Carlos, landed on the island and entered the fort. The walls are terribly battered. The fort is literally covered with pieces of broken shells.

The magazine had a very narrow escape, two shells having come with an ace of penetrating it.

It is estimated by the Commandant, General Bello, that the German ships fired more than 1600 shells.

The village of San Carlos suffered greatly. The aim of the German gunners appears to have been inaccurate, for more than sixty per cent. of their shells exploded in the village before reaching the fort.

General Bello is in no way intimidated. He will not abandon the fort, but will resist as long as it is possible for him to do so.

A fisherman from the village of San Carlos has arrived here in a canoe with his family. Two of this man's children were killed by German shells. He reported that more than twenty-five Indian fishermen have been killed or wounded at San Carlos. The fishermen there are helpless.

At night there was a popular demonstration on the streets of this town. The people paraded, but there were no words of hatred or insults as they passed the German stores, which are numerous in Maracaibo.

Uneasiness in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Venezuelan question has again entered on a highly unfavorable stage in consequence of the second bombardment which took place at Fort San Carlos, and for which the odium will have to be borne by the Berlin Government. The State Department takes the view that the Washington Government has retired into the background since the President declined to accept the office of arbitrator, and that the pending questions must now be solved by the representatives of Germany, England and Italy, as well as Mr. Bowen, the plenipotentiary of the Venezuelan Government. All the same the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the three German men-of-war, Vineta, Panther and Falke, has caused a good deal of agitation in official circles.

British Repudiate the Bombardment.

London, England.—The British Government is entirely in the dark regarding the reasons for the aggressive action of the German naval authorities in again bombarding Fort San Carlos. Foreign Office officials say that no decision has yet been reached on the question of the suspension of the blockade. The St. James Gazette repudiates the aggressiveness of the Germans.

No Orders To Bombard.

Berlin, Germany.—Neither the Foreign Office here nor the Navy Department have received reports of the bombardments of San Carlos. At both places it was declared that no orders were given to bombard the fort. The Foreign Office does not even know what was the purpose of the Panther in its first action against Fort San Carlos.

INQUEST HOLDS TILLMAN GUILTY

Jury Finds Death Wound of Gonzales Was Inflicted by Him.

Columbia, S. C.—Less than 100 people, including the jury, officers and witnesses, were present at the inquest in the Gonzales tragedy, conducted by Coroner Green in the County Court House.

State Senators Brown and Talbird, who were with Colonel Tillman when he fired the shot, were among the witnesses.

The verdict, found in less than five minutes, was that "the deceased, N. G. Gonzales, came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by the hand of James H. Tillman on the 15th of January, 1903."

Miners Thank the Public.

The United Mine Workers of America, in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., adopted a letter addressed "to the public at large," thanking the American people and press for support, financial and moral, during the anthracite strike.

To Restore Historic Buildings.

The municipality of Venice has voted a further credit of $70,000 to be devoted to the restoration of historic buildings. A total of $200,000 will be spent to this end.

Hermit Frozen to Death on Mt. Bigelow.

William Shields, who has lived the life of a hermit on the slope of Mount Bigelow, in Maine, for twenty-three years, was frozen to death. He occupied a rude hut, and made his living hunting and fishing. He made snowshoes and moccasins evenings and sold them to sportsmen who went there for big game.

A Fatal Street Duel.

Shot in a street duel, Richard Buckley died in St. Louis, Mo., while his opponent, Matthew A. Cleary, was in a critical condition.

Rector Dies of Smallpox.

The Rev. Father Thomas F. Martin, assistant rector of St. James's Catholic Church, at Pittsburg, Pa., died of smallpox, contracted by visiting members of his congregation, who were suffering from the disease, to give them spiritual consolation. Father Martin was thirty-three years of age, and went to Pittsburg from Bridgeport, Conn.

Minister Sentenced For Bigamy.

A ten-year sentence for bigamy was given the Rev. Jean Skyles, at Port Gibson, Miss.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

* The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.$	—	@$	26
Firsts	24	@	25
Seconds	22	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra	24½	@	25
Imitation creamery	17	@	21
Factory, fancy	—	@	20
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	13¾	@	14¼
Small	14¼	@	14½
Part skims, good to prime	10¾	@	11¼
Part skims, common	6	@	7
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	30
State and Penn	27	@	30
Western—Choice	23	@	27
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	—	@	2 75
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 35
Pea, choice, 1902	2 35	@	2 37½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 00	@	3 05
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Lima, Cal., 1902	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bags	1 60	@	1 62½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	1 75	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Spitzenberg, per bbl	1 50	@	4 50
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	8 00	@	12 00
Jersey, per bbl	9 00	@	10 00
Grapes—Catawba, per bas	10	@	13
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Roosters, per lb	10	@	12
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	15
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	1 50	@	1 87
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	19
Fowls Western, per lb	12	@	13½
Chickens, Phila., per lb	16	@	25
Capons, per lb	16	@	20
Ducks, per lb	13	@	18
Geese, per lb	10	@	11
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	36	@	37
1901, choice, per lb	26	@	27
Common to prime	23	@	25
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	29	@	30
1901, choice	25	@	28
Common to prime	22	@	24
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 05
No. 1, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	75	@	80
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 85	@	1 90
Long Island, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweets, per bbl	2 25	@	3 75
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	85
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	4 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	2 50	@	5 00
Onions, Conn., white, bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Yellow, bag	2 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	60
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	2 00	@	5 00
String beans, per crate	2 00	@	3 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	15
Cabbages, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	60	@	65
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
Badger	1 00	@	1 50
Otter	7 00	@	10 00
Beaver	3 60	@	8 00
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Marten, dark	5 00	@	15 00
Marten, pale	3 00	@	5 00
Skunk, black	1 25	@	1 50
Skunk, striped	40	@	45
Raccoon	1 00	@	1 50
Opossum, large	50	@	60
Opossum, small	10	@	15
Muskrat	10	@	15
Muskrat, kits	3	@	4
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9½	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	75	@	1 00
Honey, N. Y. State, per lb.	13	@	15
Extracted, per lb	7	@	7½
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 65	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	89¾
No. 2 red	—	@	82¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59½
Oats, No. 2	—	@	42½
No. 2, white	—	@	44
Rye—Western	—	@	59¾
State	56	@	57
Lard, city	9.60c.	@	9.80c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Calves, city dressed	11½	@	13
Country dressed	10	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 75	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	9½

EFFECT OF FUEL SHORTAGE.

A Seriously Disturbing Element in the Industrial Situation.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Fuel shortage is still the one seriously disturbing element in the industrial situation. Transporting facilities have been diverted from other merchandise, to the disadvantage of shippers, yet iron furnaces are unable to secure sufficient supplies of coke, and many other manufacturing plants are closed because of inadequate coal deliveries.

Bradstreet's says: "With the much-needed expansion in export trade now actively in evidence, one of the few important missing elements of national prosperity has been supplied. Export trade in December proved to be better than anticipated, and so far in January only encouraging elements have developed. The domestic situation also gains, rather than loses, in strength. While regular spring trade can hardly be said to have opened, activity is steadily increasing."

The Currency Movement.

Currency is moving strongly from the country to the monetary centres.

A Year's Exports and Imports.

Exports in 1902 were $105,000,000 less than in 1901, and imports were $90,000,000 more. But exports in December were larger than in any previous month in six years except October, 1900. Exports in the last four months of 1902 were $12,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of the year before.

Canning Factories Merged.

The fourteen independent canning factories of Southeast Alaska have been merged.

Report of the Cereal Markets.

Wheat prices were well sustained by the demand from the seaboard and increased speculation. Exports have been large. Cash wheat gained two cents in Chicago. Much of the corn received is not up to contract grade, and at Chicago a lot of artificially dried corn was rejected. The speculative corn market was firm.

Dry Goods Market Firm.

The dry goods market in general has shown a small improvement in the volume of business. The tone of the market continues firm throughout.

Shoe Outlook Quite Hopeful.

Wholesalers and jobbers in shoes have had a very large business and their stocks are unusually low, but their profits have not been entirely satisfactory. Collections have been exceptionally good, and losses very small. Traveling salesmen are extremely hopeful regarding trade prospects.

Business Failures For a Week.

Failures for the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 267 in the United States and thirty-eight in Canada.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA!

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.

The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh. -- **Medical Talk.**

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na For Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 210 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after using one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, residing at 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., says:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be afflicted badly as ever. One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Carice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could barely speak. Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Carice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy.
—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Hoquiet, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC.

A Millinery Game.

Here is a funny new game which is being played in Berlin and which is causing much amusement:

At 10 o'clock in the evening the guests meet in one room and servants place on a table before them as many untrimmed straw hats for women as there are gentlemen present, and then lay in each hat a strip of ribbon, a feather, some muslin, and a needle and thread.

The servants then retire and in a minute or two a bell rings, which is a signal that the gentlemen are to take the hats and trim them to the best of their ability. They are allowed ten minutes in which to do the work, and when the bell announces that the time has expired they are to lay the hats again on the table, after which the women are to examine them carefully and to award a prize to the gentleman who, in their opinion, has done the work in the best manner.

This novel game affords infinite amusement to women, for the simple reason that the art of trimming hats is one about which men are shockingly ignorant.

Loss of Life in the Fisheries.

Ten vessels and eighty-two men were lost in the fisheries from Gloucester during the year. The loss of property is about the average for the last few years, while the loss of life is increased, being nearly double that of 1901, when only forty-six men met their death.

The total number of lives lost during the year, including deaths at sea and in hospital, was eighty-two. These fatalities caused thirty women to become widows, and made fifty-two children orphans.

Three vessels were lost with their entire crews. Five men went astray from their vessels in fogs and were lost, twelve fell or were washed overboard, twelve were drowned by the capsizing of dories, one lost his life by his dory being run down by a vessel, four were suffocated, two men were found dead on the dock, and eleven met death in other ways.—Boston Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A million one-dollar bills, packed solidly like leaves in a book, would make a pile 275 feet high.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Brussels has a church clock wound by atmospheric expansion induced by the heat of the sun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

One thousand five hundred and thirteen novels were published in England in 1901.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Two men and one woman living in Worcestershire, England, state that they are centenarians.

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do, use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

There are two women of seventy-five years and over for every man of that age in the borough of Finsbury, England.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Dublin Museum now possesses a large stuffed elephant, the first mounted specimen ever exhibited in Ireland.

HOWARD'S PAINLESS CORN CURE cures Corns and Bunions Like Magic. Don't suffer. Send 25 cents for it by mail to Hotchkiss Drug Co., 4 Corners, New Haven, Conn.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Changed Her Mind.

The Boston charity workers report a case of a trying sort that can no doubt be matched in any large city where systematic efforts are made to relieve actual suffering among the poor. One woman, the mother of a large and much-neglected family, rejected with scorn some comfortable second-hand clothing that was brought to her to make over for the children. "I don't want them old things!" she snorted. "You can take 'em right back. There ain't no style about 'em and they don't fit any of the children. I can't bother with things that don't fit!" In view of the fact that the children were in desperate need of proper clothing, says the Transcript, this reception of a much-needed benefit was a severe tax on the patience of the donors, but the stress of the family's circumstances prompted further overtures which, combined with a spell of cold weather, induced the woman to reconsider her attitude, and the children were made comfortable.

Big Fish in the Surf.

When a northeast storm sets the sea to growling and breaks the long ground swells into choppy, jumping waves, the big fish come in. Wherever the surge breaks up the bottom they nose and delve. The working sea exposes for them the delicacies of the season—flashing sand eels that snap themselves about like tempered springs of polished steel; translucent spearing with each side marked with a broad silver band that remains pure and shining long after the fish has decomposed; red, green and purple sand and rock crabs, and many varieties of marine worms. The striped bass and drums root for these with their noses, scraping along the bottom like hogs; the bluefish and the squeteague dart to and fro, sometimes throwing themselves almost on the beach, to snap up the small fish that are helpless in the undertow.—Outing.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectora! won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cascarets 10c
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Sic. 10c. 25c. 50c. Druggists.
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

210 Kinds for 16c.
It is a fact that Salzer's seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is a reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:
For 16 Cents Postpaid
We sorts wonderful onions,
We sorts elegant cabbage,
We sorts magnificent carrots,
We peerless lettuce varieties,
We rare luscious radish,
We splendid beet sorts,
We gloriously beautiful flower seeds,
in all 210 kinds positively furnishing basis of charming flowers and loads and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Macaroni Wheat, Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, Bromus, Speltz, etc., all for only 16c. in stamps and this notice.
Onion seed at but 60c. a pound.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

ST. JACOBS OIL
POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism